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JAPANESE GROUP TALKS WITH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AU171842 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Trade talks were held recently in Tirana between the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and a delegation of the Center of Productivity of Japan [as heard] on the further increase of trade between the two countries. The delegation included a number of important Japanese businessman. During its stay in Albania the Japanese delegation established contacts with foreign trade enterprises. It was also received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

PRODUCTION INCREASE EXCEEDS POPULATION GROWTH

AU171015 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, July 17 (ATA) -- The road on which our socialist economy has proceded and developed, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha has ensured high rates in the growth of production. These rates have now exceeded the rates of population growth by 2 to 4 times, writes among others in an article the review ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. The analysis of the data covering a long period of time, about 30 years, shows that the overall social production in Albania has increased at annual average rates of 8.2 percent whereas the population has risen by 2.6 percent, over the 1950-1982 period the social product has increased at rates 3.2 times faster than those of the population growth, the total industrial production by 4.6 times faster whereas the total agricultural production has increased by 1.6 times. [sentence as received]

GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS CONSIDERED 'FAILURE'

AU171007 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 17 (ATA) -- The second round of the American-Soviet talks in Geneva on the socalled "reduction of long-range nuclear weapons, intermediate-range nuclear weapons and space-based weapons", ended with failure. To this testify the statements made to the reporters by the chief Soviet and American negotiators. The American representative Kampelman stated that the "talks are difficult and long". Meanwhile, according to reports the Soviet representative Karpov declared that "there has been no progress during this round". Just as in the past, both sides accused each other of "lack of desire for progress in the talks".

It is becoming increasingly clear that the bargains between the two imperialist superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, either those in Geneva or those in Vienna, are nothing but efforts to cover up the frenzied armament race and the build-up of their military arsenals, to deceive the peoples of Europe and world. At a time when both superpowers are posing as "peace loving" forces they are in fact concentrating all their resources on the war preparations.

POLICE LIFT 'SIEGE' OF TURKISH CONSULATE

AU171214 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Ankara, July 17 (AFP) -- Bulgarian police have lifted their blockade of the Turkish Consulate in Plovdiv, southern Bulgaria, removing one of the bones of contention in troubled Turkish-Bulgarian relations, government officials said in Ankara today.

Turkey had threatened to close the consulate if the siege begun in May was not lifted.

Relations between the two countries have been tense since early this year over what Turkey asserted was a violent campaign to get members of the Turkish ethnic minority in Bulgaria to change their names to Bulgarian forms. Ankara charges that a number of ethnic Turks were killed.

The Plovdiv consulate was blockaded in apparent reprisal after a mysterious ethnic Turk from Bulgaria [as received] refuge April 2 in the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul, and Turkish police were posted around it to stop him slipping away.

The man, known as Ali Yusupov by the Turks and Alexander Ulyanov by the Bulgarians, is believed to still be in the consulate.

He had arrived in Turkey in March and asked for political asylum, and was presented by the Turkish press as a victim of Bulgarian repression.

But he vanished from a refugee camp in Istanbul and the following day turned up at the Bulgarian Consulate, where he held a news conference saying the Turks had tortured him into making anti-Bulgarian statements.

In another development involving Turkey and Bulgaria, accused Turkish arms smuggler Bekir Celenk returned to Turkey this month from Bulgaria, where he had spent three years, under circumstances that remain unclear. He has been arrested and is being held in Mamak military garrison near Ankara.

Bulgaria had in the past refused to extradite Mr. Celenk, who is also implicated by Mehmet Ali Agca, the would-be papal assassin, in the 1981 attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

MARJAI, TURKISH MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE LINKS

LD172053 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Cemal Buyukbas, Turkish minister of state who is in Budapest on invitation, held talks with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

In examining the economic and trade relations between the two countries, particular regard was given to Hungarian opportunities to participate in Turkish energy investments, in the development of the vehicle industry and of harbours, and in updating the health network and infrastructural investments of the Turkish agricultural and food industry.

To expand economic relations, as supported by the governments, it is considered essential for the enterprises of the two countries to become more acquainted with delivery capacities, to examine opportunities for industrial cooperation in a more extensive field and to cooperate on third markets.

In order to become better acquainted with Hungarian export offers and chances for industrial cooperation Cemal Buyukbas visited the Hungarian cable factory, the 750 kilovolt transformer station at Albertirsa, the power station cooling tower manufacturing unit at the Jaszbereny refrigeration equipment factory, and the Budapest unit of the Ikarus bus factory.

Cemal Buyukbas also met with Ministry for Industry Laszlo Kapolyi and Istvan Torok, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

MARJAI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SFRY

LD172102 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Yugoslavia today on invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

During the course of his visit the deputy prime minister is to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and will hold negotiations on direct relations between the republics and Hungary.

Jozsef Marjai is accompanied by Imre Szabo, state secretary for the Ministry of Industry, and Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

GROMYKO, SHEVARDNADZE LEADERSHIP CHANGES VIEWED

AU172003 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG No 28, 14 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Ferenc Varnai: "A 1-Day Difference -- the Debates of Kremlinologists -- Away from the Danger Zone"]

[Text] Only 1 day separated the two news items from each other: The Supreme Soviet of the USSR elected Andrey Gromyko as president of the Presidium and Eduard Shevardnadze as foreign minister; the following day Moscow and Washington announced that a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting would again take place in Geneva between 19 and 20 November.

The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will take place 6 and 1/2 years after the last summit held in Vienna to mark the SALT II agreement. (This is the longest period in the history of summit meetings over the last 30 years). The two extremely important events show that the new Soviet leadership has embarked on dynamic activity not only in the economic sphere but also in all important spheres of activity.

Kremlinologists, whom the events caught by surprise, have been constantly arguing ever since: Do the events mean that "Gorbachev has now gained a free hand in shaping foreign policy," or is this the way he wished to win over Gromyko, who is enjoying a high reputation in the USSR, to get him to support his policy? It would be a miracle, of course, if these "experts" did not find "trustworthy" evaluations to justify their "profound knowledge," and did not search for increasingly new ammunition for the Western propaganda organs. Such "scoops" are, however, short-lived and life quickly transcends their guesswork.

Double Justification

What the Soviet leadership said was not beside the point when it justified the leadership changes of the Soviet state -- and the subsequent appointment of the new foreign minister -- with a double explanation. On the one hand, as Gorbachev pointed out at the session of the Supreme Soviet, "We are facing an entire complex of important tasks: switching the economy over to the path of intensive development, implementation of structural changes in production, introduction of efficient forms of work organization and incentives, further improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people, and strengthening of the country's defense capability.... Further strengthening the leading role of the party in society is a prerequisite of all these and this requires an increase in the efficiency of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo's activity."

These circumstances and tasks make it imperative to institute changes in the content and methods of party and state activity and in the division of labor among the cadres. They also justify the need to modify the 8-year-old practice of having the general secretary of the CPSU simultaneously perform the duties of the head of state. They want, therefore, to free the CPSU's number one man from the numerous administrative and protocol burdens inherent in the position of head-of-state in order to be able to concentrate his entire attention on the main tasks. (The fact that Eduard Shevardnadze was elected a Politburo member to replace Grigoriy Romanov, who renounced his Politburo membership and Central Committee secretary functions for health reasons, and that Lev Zaykov and Boris Yeltsin were elected Central Committee secretaries is meant to increase the efficiency of party guidance. It is also a significant fact that Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme Soviet's Council of the Union. This function was previously held by Gorbachev and before him by Chernenko.)

Who Is Urged by Time

On the other hand, the Soviet leadership justified Gromyko's appointment as head-of-state by the fact that: "We must better exploit the constitutional authority of the Supreme Council of the USSR and its widespread practical possibilities in analyzing the key issues of the country's life and in supervising the guiding organs. The Supreme Council will also have to solve more tasks in the area of perfecting legislation.... The chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium must play an influential and active role in all this." Gorbachev added: "Gromyko is widely known, both in our country and abroad. As an outstanding politician and one of the oldest members of the party, he has contributed considerably to the shaping and implementation of our domestic and foreign policy. Deep knowledge and multifaceted experience are combined in him with a principled approach and consistency in implementing the guidelines worked out by us.

"Our party and people highly appreciate his merits in implementing the foreign policy of the Soviet state. I think we have every reason to state that Andrey Gromyko will be worthy of dealing with the tasks involved in guiding the Presidium of the USSR."

Concerning new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, newly elected Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, he drew attention to himself with the same policy as that of Yuriy Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachev. This policy, while searching for more efficient ways of accelerating the revival of economic life and technological development, claims that -- and here we quote Shevardnadze -- "there is a need to wage a relentless struggle against the negative phenomena" in order to achieve economic and social progress. Concerning foreign policy, most probably it will follow the current guidelines worked out by the CPSU Central Committee and will make use of Andrey Gromyko's great experience, but will not exclude freshening up its means and methods.

If the U.S. Kremlinologists had "anxiety" about whether the new general secretary of the CPSU enjoyed a firm basis as "Kremlin head," events have quickly dispersed their doubts. The first man in the USSR, the general secretary of the CPSU -- although he did not assume the title of head-of-state -- also has, of course, a determining role in deciding the fundamental issues of foreign policy as head of the CPSU collective leadership organ. Younger by 2 decades than his U.S. partner and enjoying good health, he can prepare -- making plans extending up to the turn of the century -- for the 27th CPSU Congress. Therefore, Gorbachev will no doubt also have ample time to discuss the international situation and the further time to discuss the international situation and the further development of relations between the two countries with the next U.S. President. However, his U.S. counterpart, President Ronald Reagan, is pressed by his advanced age and his reduced time of only 3 more years in office to extricate himself from his self-appointed role of being the only U.S. President since World War II who has not met with his Soviet partner and who does not attempt to remain in the memory of U.S. public opinion as "the President of peace" rather than the "President of an unrestricted arms race."

Moscow, however, is not guided by tactical considerations and does not wish to exploit the time factor pressing the U.S. President. For the benefit of peace, it is ready to act in all directions. This is shown in the announcement that Mikhail Gorbachev, in his function as general secretary, will first visit France in the first days of October to talk with the president of the NATO-member France -- which opposes space armament -- and this is also shown by Gorbachev's latest initiative in the course of which he expressed his hope that the USSR and China will put an end to deteriorated relations and that "a considerable improvement will take place in Soviet-Chinese ties."

Time for the Reply

At the same time, for several months the Soviet leadership has been conducting preliminary talks to prepare for the Soviet-U.S. summit. For the time being, however, they can agree only on the place and time of the talks. (According to news leaked in the West, the U.S. President would have preferred that the CPSU general secretary visit the United States.) Bad news: It was precisely during these days that President Reagan chose to indirectly blame the USSR (without justification, of course) for supporting the increased terrorism in international life.

The negotiations on the agenda continue to be carried out through diplomatic channels. We should have no illusions, as several influential members of the U.S. Administration would prefer to exchange views on the "Afghanistan question" pampered by them, on their own way of interpreting human rights, and on Soviet disarmament measures.

The Soviet leadership, however, wishes to discuss the fundamental issues affecting humanity: avoiding the threat of nuclear war, reducing armaments, and mainly avoiding their spreading into space. In other words, the Soviet leadership wants to push the key issues of the Soviet-U.S. talks that have been going on for months in Geneva towards a solution and does not and cannot allow attention to be diverted from these issues. Therefore, it is ready to declare a moratorium on a mutual basis on nuclear test blasts and agree to the full and simultaneous halting of nuclear experiments; and it is willing to exchange the unilaterally accepted moratorium in force until November for the final halting of the two countries' intermediate-range missile deployments in Europe. The Soviet leadership would also welcome a common pledge that both the USSR and the United States will refrain from being the first to use nuclear arms. The USSR as up until now, continues to be ready to search for equal compromise, a rational solution to existing problems, and the promotion of disarmament.

The existence of similar goodwill on the part of the U.S. leaders to help shift relations between the two superpowers -- and with this the fate of mankind -- from the danger zone can be proven at the Geneva summit. Only based on their attitude there and then can we responsibly answer the question of whether the world will be able to breathe more freely in the future.

INSTRUMENTS SUPPLIED FOR SOVIET VEGA SPACE PROBE

LD171115 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Hungarian instruments of the two Soviet Vega space probes launched last December will shortly be put into operation to observe the Venus planet and Halleys Comet.

The central data collector was made in Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. This installation collects and systemizes the data from the board instruments.

Hungarian, French and Soviet experts developed the television system of the programme, which makes and forwards pictures to earth about the core and environment of the comet. It also controls the unit housing the instruments protruding from the lower part of the probe that can be moved, and which will continuously follow the comet while passing next to it.

The "Tunde" instrument was made on the basis of Hungarian idea, in Hungarian-Soviet-FRG cooperation. Its task is to record cosmic radiation during the voyage and study the accelerated ions in the direct vicinity of the comet.

The electronics of the "Plazmag" instruments were also made by Hungarian engineers. The instrument measures the plasma current originating from the surface of the comet and from the sun.

KOPECZI, AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ, OTHERS HOLD DEBATE

LD171332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Social democratic and communist ministers of culture and experts are holding talks in Vienna. MTI correspondent Andras Heltai reports:

An interesting discussion began here this morning. The participants are Fred Sinowatz, chancellor of Austria, and Peter Glotz, one of the leaders and ideologists of the West German Social Democratic Party, for one side; and Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Bela Kopeczi, the GDR and Hungarian ministers of culture respectively, for the other side. The debate is chaired by Francois Bondy from Paris and Ivan Boldizsar [chairman of the Hungarian Pen Club].

The idea of holding the 3-day exchange of views, which is going on behind closed doors and which has been discribed as the dialogue between opposites, came from the Austrian chancellor himself when he was minister of education. His idea was that representatives of the two European political and ideological systems should directly exchange their views and, in this case, those representatives happen to be Social Democrats and communists. They are to exchange their concepts of peaceful coexistence and their views about the future of our continent. Unfortunately, Jack Langue, French minister of culture, who gave notice of his intention to take part in the discussion, had to withdraw, owing to his commitments at home.

The discussions, which are of a new kind, are being followed with lively interest. The participants will inform the public Saturday about the lesson to be learned from their discussions.

BALTIC SEA TERRITORIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD180037 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 17 -- Poland and the USSR signed an agreement here today concerning the delimitation of territorial waters, economic zone, sea fishing zone and continental shelf on the Baltic sea. The document expresses the striving of both states to preserve other national interests within their coastal zones, in accordance with international law.

The new agreement settles and binds under one legal act the previously-signed intergovernmental agreements.

The agreement will be registered at the U.N. Secretariat in agreement with Article 102 of the U.N. Charter. It is subject to ratification and will come into effect on the day of exchange of ratification instrument.

CSSR'S JAKES VISITS, HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

AU161444 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Milos Jakes, Central Committee secretary and member of the Presidium, visited the PPR from 9 to 11 July.

Milos Jakes was received by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski. Economic cooperation and trade between Poland and the CSSR were discussed, and the progress achieved in recent years was noted with satisfaction. At the same time, possibilities for further development of trade were pointed out, especially as far as coproduction and scientific-technological cooperation are concerned. Referring to the recent Warsaw CEMA session, the importance of consolidating economic integration and multifaceted cooperation between the socialist states was stressed.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation attended talks at the PZPR Central Committee, with the participation of Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Both sides informed each other about the socioeconomic situation in both countries and exchanged party experiences in implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit. The degree to which the decisions adopted during the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and President Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, have been carried out was praised. Problems of strengthening the leading role of the parties in the socioeconomic development process were discussed.

Milos Jakes also met Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda; and Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs. The subject of talks was the coordination of each country's 1986-90 plans and how to improve the functioning of the economy.

The Czechoslovak guests visited Radom Voivodship, where they visited the Walter sewing machine plant, among other places, and met the secretariat of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee. In addition, they visited the Ursus mechanical plant and the color television tube factory in Piaseczno.

During its visit to our country, the CPCZ Central Committee delegation was accompanied by CSSR Ambassador Jiri Divis.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS WARSAW MEETING OF VOIVODAS

LD180245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] A 2-day conference of voivodas has begun in Warsaw. An assessment of the state of implementation of the government's economic policy for the current year was presented by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, stressing that rectifying arrears in industry will be difficult, although the June industrial results give hope that they will be made good. This will necessitate an increase in work discipline and the adjustment of wage policy to production results.

The government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka, said that the perfecting of the tools of economic reform demands the adjustment of certain laws to the current situation. The appropriate drafts of changes to certain regulations have already been drawn up and passed on to the Sejm.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba noted that the state of vegetation and of (?plantations) is basically good, which points to the possibility of achieving good crops of rape and cereals this year.

The chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Major General Michal Janiszewski, describing the role of the voivodas, pointed out their duty to react swiftly to complaints from the people. General Janiszewski stressed that the number of complaints reaching both voivodship and central offices had fallen by 20 percent. Voivodas fulfill an important task in ensuring public order as well as upholding the law and social discipline.

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Lieutenant General Lucjan Czubinski stressed that the crime rate has a much greater bearing than before on the public's state of mind. An important number of rich speculators and thieves brutally breaks all norms; unfortunately, in certain cases, they get away with it.

At the conclusion of today's debates, the floor was taken by Lieutenant General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, the minister of administration, local economy, and environmental protection. He assessed the results of implementing the law on the system of people's councils and local self-management positively. Referring to the tasks resulting from the campaign of elections to the Sejm, Minister Oliwa noted the necessity of carefully recording the suggestions submitted by citizens, which should be made use of in further work by all local administrations.

SPECIAL CARE FOR POPIELUSZKO KILLERS DENIED

AU171649 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 (AFP) -- Four police officers who were jailed after the murder last October of Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko are being held at a Warsaw prison, without any special privileges, the prison governor said today. A report in a Solidarity magazine that they were receiving beneficial treatment was denied by the unnamed governor.

The four -- ex-Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, and ex-lieutenants Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Chmielewski who were found guilty of murder and ex-Colonel Adam Pieruszka, who was implicated in the killing -- are at Rakowiecka in Warsaw.

"Their detention conditions are the same as the other prisoners and they do not receive any privilege," he said.

The magazine said the four -- serving between 14 and 25 years -- had a special door linking their two cells and that electricity had been installed so they could watch a colour television and keep a refrigerator.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that Bazyli Tyszkiewicz, aged 50, the leader of a committee for the retired and handicapped, had been arrested by police.

Family sources said he was questioned by four efficers at his home near Katowice and then taken to Katowice police station.

Together with five others, Mr Tyszkiewicz formed a national committee to help the retired and handicapped. Its aim was to preserve their standard of living and a recent leaflet condemned price rises imposed by the Polish Government since March.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU171808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1985 -- Proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the 16th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technological and Scientific Collaboration. In the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level, the sides examined problems related to the enhancement of the volume of bilateral trade over the ensuing five-year plan period, in keeping with the prospects offered by the national economies of the two countries. The sides established concrete measures for a development of the mutual exchanges of goods, expansion of the specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in the machine-building, electrotechnological, chemical and metallurgical industries. Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Totu, chairman for Romania in the commission, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, chairman for the USSR in the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF

AU171804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1985 -- On July 17, in Neptun Resort, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, who is paying a visit to Romania, at head of a delegation. The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes of good health and happiness from Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhaffi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhaffi be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations between Romania and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which have witnessed a growing evolution. Emphasis was placed on the large possibilities to further develop the Romanian-Libyan relations in economy, technology and science, in other sectors of activity and in trade exchanges, in keeping with agreements reached at summit meetings. It was shown that the expansion and amplification of cooperation in production, of bilateral collaboration in the building of economic units met the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, collaboration, understanding and peace throughout the world. Approaching some questions of the international political life, they expressed worry about the very dramatic tension on the world plane and stressed the need for everything possible to be done for the arms race to be put an end to for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, for the affirmation of the policy of peace and cooperation on our planet. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying the efforts for all states' participation in the consolidation of the climate of peace and stability in international relations, in removing the war danger.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1713 GMT on 15 July reports that Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir was welcomed on his arrival on 15 July by "Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, by deputy ministers, generals and officers." Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1843 GMT on 16 July reports that he was "received" by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister.]

NATIONAL ECONOMY STRUCTURES' MODERNIZATION NOTED

AU171105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 7/17/1985 -- The structures of Romania's economy underwent continual improvement in the years of socialist construction, more particularly after the Ninth RCP Congress, with the imperative of increasing economic and social efficiency, of stimulating the progress made in all fields of activity as a basis. In the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress of July 1965, the main line of the policy of improving the structures of the national economy has been the promotion of socialist industrialization, laid on scientific, original foundations, the decisive factor in eliminating economic backwardness in the steadfast development of economy as a whole, in the rise in the people's living standards, the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty, the steady advance on the path of progress and civilization.

As a result of the implementation of industrialization as a policy, in socialist years, Romania has turned from a country with a marked agrarian character, a weakly developed industry and a backward agriculture, into an industrial-agrarian country with a powerful industry developing at a fast pace, and with a state and cooperative agriculture in full modernization process. The country's unprecedented industrial development over the last twenty years has wrought significant changes in the structure of the economy and has been behind the building of the society's technical-material base. Ever since, industry has consolidated its role as a leading branch of the economy. So, for instance, over 1965-1983, the share of industry in the national income increased by 11.3 per cent, climbing from 48.9 to 60.2 per cent. The figures reflecting the growth of the population employed in industry are also significant: Over 1965-1983, it grew 17.5 per cent, up from 7.2 per cent over 1950-1965. Figures also point to a more marked growth of industry with respect to the other economic branches. Over 1965-1983, for instance, net industrial production increased 5.7-fold, which decisively contributed to the 3.8-fold growth of the national income over the interval.

The strategy of Romanian economy industrialization placed growing emphasis on the permanent building, development and modernization of key industries, concentrating on industrial branches that provide for higher capitalization of raw materials and human resources, a balanced development and the setting of an optimal ratio between extractive and manufacturing industries between the production of production means and that of consumer goods. Over 1965-1983, for instance, industrial output grew 5.5-fold, the electric and thermal power output increased 4.5-fold, and machine-building, metal-working and the chemical industries posted 9.6-fold bigger outputs. High-tech branches registered more marked rates of growth.

The current stage of the revolution in science and technology, the worldwide energy and raw materials crisis, as well as the changes wrought in the structure of industry at an international scale are reasons for higher exigency as concerns the performance of manufacturing industries. Taking account of these considerations, compared with a growth of industrial marketable production of 34-37 per cent in 1990 as to 1985, in the next five-year period, priority growth is contemplated in the machine-building and chemical industries, particularly in electronics, including computer technology (62-67 per cent), fine mechanics (48-55 per cent), fine synthesis chemistry, small tonnage products, ultrapure materials, a.o. worldwide trends confirm the favourable prospects of like industries and products, which incorporate high skills, design and research activities. The programme in force for a rise in product quality and performance over 1983-1985 and beyond, by the year 1990 stipulates that, by 1990, about 95 per cent of products be highly competitive worldwide, and 2-5 per cent of products boast performances outdistancing worldwide standards.

FEDERAL CHAMBER, ASSEMBLY SESSIONS HELD

Bills Discussed

LD171548 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly is in session. Klara Kovacic and Sonja Badel report on the work of this assembly:

The Federal Chamber adopted a bill on changes and additions to the law on obligation relations. This refers to the obligation of sociopolitical communities to be responsible for damage caused during public demonstrations and unrest. The idea of legislating for this code of conduct stems from the unrest in Kosovo. What happens is that as a result of this legislation, the sociopolitical communities will have to make those who caused the damage pay for it. The bill also gives public attorneys the right to cancel contracts for the sale of real estate under duress.

The Federal Chamber delegates approved the report on the work last year of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, and also accepted the assessments made by the National Defense Committee. When discussing the measures to prevent the Sava River and its tributaries from being further polluted, the Federal Chamber delegates asked for a radical change to be made in the overall social attitude toward this important ecological problem. This presupposes the standardization of current republican laws and the adoption of a federal law on water protection under emergency procedure. In addition, considerably higher resources and better organization have to be ensured for a long-term and constant protection of the Sava River on a daily basis.

Among the number of bills on the agenda today, the bill to change legislation on national military service is of special importance for many people, especially for future soldiers. By the terms of the new bill the length of military service will be shortened from 15 to 12 months. Facilities regarding the call-up for military exercises are also envisaged. The call-up, for example, could be put off for those engaged in agriculture at the time when intensive land work is going on and in some other cases.

The Federal Chamber session will resume this afternoon. The draft final accounts of the federation for last year is on the agenda. The bill on the basis of the social planning system and on the Yugoslav social plan was deferred until tomorrow. The coordination of stands on this in the committee is still under way.

Information Secretary Elected

LD172354 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] In the SFRY Assembly the Federal Chamber is in session today. In the morning the delegates devoted most of the session to a report on the case of the Sava River and measures that would prevent its pollution. Delegates of the Federal Chamber will adopt special conclusions on that at the session. Klara Kovacic reports on the afternoon part of the session:

[Kovacic] The afternoon, or, more precisely, evening part of the session of the Federal Chamber started with the draft law concerning the system of public information.

Giving an introductory explanation, Aleksandar Petkovic, deputy federal secretary for information, said it was entirely clear to the proposer that the draft law did not offer a fully completed model of the system of public information in a self-managing socialist society. What was offered, however, he says, is what is the maximum of our previous scientific and political potential, because the intention is to work out definite social choices and to secure a uniform regime of public information throughout the SFRY. Adopting this law, delegates also pointed out that this was not a restrictive normative act, as had been thought by some people, and that it refuted the theses put forward in the foreign press that it could "threaten the critics." Its elaboration is pending and the adopted views on which it is based are directed at developing a system of information which, among other things, becomes a factor that motivates working people in solving the accumulated difficulties of society, in particular, in the realization of the long-term stabilization program.

Aleksandar Petkovic was elected federal secretary for information at today's evening session.

In the continuation of the session, the delegates of the Federal Chamber also adopted the final account of the budget of the federation. They stressed the need for further efforts to ensure rational spending of the budgetary resources and laid particular stress on the fact that the reports of the Budget Inspection and the Social Accountancy Service show numerous illegalities, irregularities, offences, and violations in spending these means. Therefore, they demand that the Budget Inspectorate continues in an organized, determined, and continuing manner to check both the way obligations towards the federal budget are met and the way the budget is spent.

Public Information Law Adopted

LD172333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted the Law on the Basis of the System of Public Information. The essence of this measure was explained by Aleksandar Petkovic, deputy federal secretary for information, who stressed that the basic aim of the law is to ensure the realization of the constitutional right to information and prevent the establishment of various kinds of monopoly in this field by further socializing it. The law, he said, is not at all restrictive with regard to the press, radio, and television, as some people feared it would be, and is not an attempt "by the regime to subordinate journalists to itself," as was suggested by individual foreign commentators.

Chamber Discusses Issues

LD180229 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today discussed measures of importance in numerous fields of life and work. Here is a more extensive report on some of them:

Formally viewed, the final federal account is perfect, but the reports made by the Budget Inspectorate and the Social Accountacy Service on the work of some of the users of budgetary resources confirm something quite different: there are more and more negative phenomena, violations, and offenses, Federal Chamber delegates said when endorsing the report on the federal budget. They demanded an exhaustive report on all the measures adopted and ask for the establishment of permanent supervision of spending instead of the periodic checking practiced previously.

Tonight the chamber also adopted the draft law on the basis of the system of public information. The aim of the law is to express quite definite social policies of the self-managing social community in this sphere and at the same time to ensure a uniform regime of public information throughout the SFRY. Among other things, the law also speaks about the rights and duties of journalists and chief editors, the social influence on editorial policy and on the numerous themes that provide the basis on which the system of public information can be further developed in every sphere of work and life.

The greatest interest was aroused in delegates today by an ecological theme: the report on measures to prevent the pollution of the Sava River with oil and its derivatives. The conclusions adopted tonight in this connection call for a different social attitude to all waters, including the coastal strip of the Adriatic. They obligate the Federal Executive Council and also the republics and the provinces to organize a series of normative activities aimed at passing new laws or amending the existing ones and adopting measures that should be implemented in this connection in the organizations of associated labor.

Furthermore, in accordance with the draft law on amendments and addenda to the law on obligations, the sociopolitical communities are required to provide compensation for any damage caused during public unrest and demonstrations. The idea for this came after the unrest in Kosovo.

Tonight the chamber also adopted amendments and additions to the law on economic rehabilitation. According to them workers in many branches and groupings are exempt from having to accept reduced personal incomes despite losses of rehabilitiation proceedings.

A noteworthy item on the agenda is the proposal to amend the law on military service. The new law would reduce the duration of the military service from 15 to 12 months. During the work on the new law consideration will be given to the possibility of establishing parity between all soldiers doing their military service when the new law comes into effect regardless of whether their military service started before or after the adoption of the new law. The new law is scheduled to come into effect at the end of this year.

Federal Chamber delegates also considered and endorsed a report on health protection for veterans and disabled veterans last year. Attention was drawn during the discussion to the problems caused by the unequal circumstances of veterans in the developed and underdeveloped parts of the country. It was suggested in this connection that there should be better coordination between all the social subjects concerned with veterans' protection and that a social agreement should be concluded in order to treat health protection for disabled veterans who are farmers in a uniform manner.

During the joint session due to be held in the SFRY Assembly tomorrow, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will be declared a member of the SFRY Presidency.

At a separate session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will consider the implementation of the economic policies defined in the resolution on this year's socio-economic development and the draft long-term plan for the country's development up to the year 2000, as well as the draft of the new medium-term development plan.

At its session the Federal Chamber is expected to adopt the law on the system of social planning, which has taken a long time to prepare, and the law on Yugoslavia's social development plan.

Military Service Bill Passed

LD172239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia today passed a decision reducing the duration of military service from 15 months to 12. After the discussions held in the assembly working bodies in the past few weeks, the proposed change in the military service law was passed without any debate. The new provision, as said, will go into effect by December this year.

Military service in Yugoslavia is compulsory for men, and as of two years ago, voluntary for women, who can join most of the branches of the Armed Forces. Yugoslavia's defence is based on a concept of a "armed people", developed primarily on the experiences of the 1941-45 war against the fascist occupying forces.

Zarkovic Given New Position

LD180941 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0859 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia today proclaimed Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, ex-officio member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. After being proclaimed member of the collective state leadership, Zarkovic made a solemn declaration.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is composed of nine members, one each from the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces (Vojvodina and Kosovo, which are part of the Republic of Serbia), and the ninth member is president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency by virtue of office.

Presidency members from the republics and provinces are elected for the five-year term which can be extended for a further five years. The LCY Presidency president remains a state leadership member for one-year term, or as long as his term at the head of the party leadership lasts.

Members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia in the current term are: Radovan Vlajkovic (Vojvodina), Sinan Hasani (Kosovo), Josip Vrhovec (Croatia), Nikola Ljubicic (Serbia), Branko Mikulic (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Stane Dolanc (Slovenia), Lazar Mojsov (Macedonia), Veselin Djuranovic (Montenegro) and Vidoje Zarkovic (LCY Presidency President).

President and vice-president of the state Presidency rotate in the established order in one-year terms. The current president is Radovan Vlajkovic and vice-president Sinan Hasani.

The collective state leadership was introduced in 1974 when the present Constitution of the SFRY was promulgated.

PLANINC BRIEFS FEC ON USSR VISIT, TALKS

LD171518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], briefed the council at last night's session on her visit to the USSR and the talks she had with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU; Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personages.

The council assessed that the visit and talks on bilateral relations and international issues, which proceeded in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and frankness, would make an important contribution to the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. It was stressed that Yugoslav-Soviet relations were developing successfully on the jointly affirmed principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, equality, mutual benefit, noninterference, and respect for differences. During the visit it was assessed on both sides that the Belgrade declaration provided an unshakable foundation for stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations to the benefit of both countries' peoples, peace, and socialism.

It was noted in particular that important results had been achieved in economic cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, that this cooperation was developing dynamically, and that favorable opportunities existed for its further promotion and expansion on long-term bases. It was in the interest of both sides for economic cooperation to be further enriched with higher forms of cooperation, industrial cooperation, and specialization. The competent federal organs were charged with taking relevant measures and actions to implement the conclusions adopted in connection with the visit by the FEC president to the USSR.

The FEC also examined and adopted stands on amendments and proposals by the republics and provinces in respect of the draft law on covering the rate of exchange differences in the SFRY National Bank, the draft law on settling certain foreign currency claims, and the proposed law on foundations of planning and the social plan of the SFRY.

Several questions in the sphere of current economic policy were also examined.

PLANINC NOTES 'BETTER' EEC EXPORT-IMPORT BALANCE

LD172014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1540 GMT 17 Jul 85

["Planinc on Positive Development of Yugoslavia-EEC Relations" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community (EEC) has been positively developing, efforts are made on both sides to enlarge economic ties in those fields in which they have not been developed enough, Milka Planinc, the Yugoslavia premier, has said in an interview for a special edition of the journal EXPORT, a Belgrade newspaper, devoted to the European Economic Community.

Turning to last year's Yugoslav-EEC trade, Planinc pointed out that a better export-import balance was reached. She thought, however, that their trade cooperation could further develop only in terms of a greater volume of exchange, what lies in the interest of both sides.

Planinc particularly stressed her belief that the EEC, when extending the commercial part of the agreement which ran out on July 1, would take a special account of removing protectionist obstacles standing in the way of Yugoslav exports.

It should be added that Yugoslavia's exports to the EEC member countries have doubled in the past five year's time, whereas its imports have gone up by one-fifth. Yugoslavia does not feel satisfied with these results, however, since the EEC still accounts for 50 percent of its foreign trade deficit.

TANJUG REPORTS CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

LD171333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1254 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Canadian Government delegations closed talks here today on putting off Yugoslav principal debt repayments to Canada. The first installment was due on 1 January this year and the whole amount should be repaid by 15 May 1986.

The Yugoslav-Canadian talks ended with the signing of a basic agreement approving a credit for the refinancing of due obligations. The implementation of the agreement will be taken care of by Stopanska Banka-Udruzena Banka of Skopje and the Canadian corporation for the promotion of exports on behalf of the Yugoslav and Canadian Governments.

Through the agreement with Canada the Yugoslav Government continues to discharge obligations from a recently signed multilateral agreement with the governments of 16 developed countries and with Kuwait.

LIBYAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LEADER BEGINS VISIT

TANJUG Previews Visit

LD160959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- In connection with the visit to the SFRY by Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Committee [title as received], Zeljko Jeglic, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement:

"At the initation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Committee, will pay a return official and friendly visit to the SFRY, from 17 to 19 July 1985.

"We attach great importance to the visit by secretary general Muhammad Zarruq. The visit reflects the continuity of the meetings between the representatives of the two countries at a high level and affords an opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views on bilateral cooperation, which is developing very successfully in all the areas and on current issues of international relations with special reference to the activities of nonaligned countries in the preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda and for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

"We are confident that this visit and the talks will provide a fresh impetus for the further comprehensive development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries and peoples."

Welcomed by Planinc

LD171717 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [title as received], arrived in the SFRY this afternoon on an official and friendly visit. At Belgrade airport at Surcin the visitor from the friendly and nonaligned country was welcomed by Milka Planinc, FEC president, and other prominent personages.

Present at the arrival were Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the FEC; Zoran Miskovic, FEC secretary general; Jovan Pecenovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other personages. After the usual military ceremony, the high-ranking visitor, accompaned by the FEC president, left by car for his residence in Dedinje.

Yugoslav-Libyan talks will start shortly in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade. Views will be exchanged on bilateral cooperation and topical international issues. Particular attention is expected to be paid to the current activities of the nonaligned states before the ministerial conference in Luanda.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, will give a formal dinner in honor of Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah tonight. During the dinner the host and the visitor will exchange toasts.

Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab will be received by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, tomorrow.

Planinc Hosts Dinner

LD180200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, this evening gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The dinner, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, was attended by prominent personages from Yugoslavia's sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life and by the aides of the high-ranking guest from Libya. Brief appropriate toasts were exchanged at the dinner.

Planinc, Rajab Begin Talks

LD180027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2145 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation this evening Milka Planinc, FEC president, and Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, held comprehensive and extensive talks about the issues of bilateral cooperation and topical problems of international relations.

It has been learned that during the talks Milka Planinc expressed a conviction that Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab's visit would lead to a further considerable promotion of cooperation between the two countries. Rajab stressed that his visit reflected a desire to develop Yugoslav-Libyan relations further and to realize all that the two countries' delegations agreed upon on earlier occasions.

Referring to the recession that is affecting not only our two countries, but the entire world as well, the guest from Libya stressed that despite this, cooperation between the two countries should continue to be promoted. Under such circumstances Yugoslavia could help Libya from the technological point of view and in its efforts to realize economic development plans.

In the talks both sides expressed satisfaction at the volume of economic cooperation and pointed to the two countries' potential for promoting that cooperation even more. During the talks reference was made to the positive results achieved by our work organizations in Libya. It was also stressed that opportunities exist for their increased participation in the realization of investment plans on the Libyan market.

During this evening's talks particular attention was paid to topical issues of international relations, including the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH LIBYA OPEN

LD172255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The eighth session of the joint Yugoslav-Libyan Committee for Economic Cooperation, which opened in Belgrade today, will be devoted to cooperation in trade, industry, power industry and agriculture.

The future engagements by Yugoslav construction firms in Libya, which, as regards this sphere of activity, is Yugoslavia's leading business partner, will also be discussed during the session.

Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side in the joint committee, heads the Yugoslav delegation, while the Libyan delegation is led by Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning of the General People's Congress and chairman of the Libyan side to the joint committee.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM DEBATES TASKS REGARDING EMIGRANTS

LD171630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The vast majority of our emigrants have been and remain loyal to the SFRY and through their conduct contribute to better relations between the countries in which they live and our country, it was stated today at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at which this organization's tasks regarding emigrants were discussed.

According to Stjepan Blazekovic, the opening speaker, in recent years cooperation with emigrants has reached a level that affords a firm foundation for the further development of this cooperation. At the same time it is necessary to find new and more modern methods of operation because the structure of our emigrant population is changing year by year, it was stated at the session. It was also pointed out that in recent years the activity of the hostile emigre groups, both toward our emigrants and toward the SFRY in general, has increased. The battle against hostile emigre groups should be waged more aggressively, it was stated, and the best way to win it is to successfully solve our internal problems.

CHANGES IN CROAT LC MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE NOTED

LD162110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Summary] Zagreb, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The number of Croat LC basic organizations that have failed to admit any new members and whose old members are leaving the organization has increased in recent years. A total of 78 percent of the 14,404 basic organizations did not admit any new members in 1984. In 1984 the Croat LC had 342,620 members, as compared with 350,513 in 1982.

Particularly alarming is the change in the social, class, and age structure of the LC. Thus the percentage of workers dropped from 33.5 percent in 1978 to 30.5 percent in 1984; of young members up to 26 years of age from 26.3 percent in 1978 to 18.7 percent in 1984; and of students from 6.5 percent to 3.9 percent. Membership trends were discussed today at a joint session of the Commission for Development and Organizational Building and the Commission for Communists' Activity Among Youths of the Croat LC Central Committee, during which attention was drawn to the need to improve the class, social, and age structure of the LC.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDIUM VIEWS NATIONALISM

LD172328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a session held today the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium considered, among other things, measures that should be adopted by the organizations and organs of the LC and by communists in all the institutions of the system in order to suppress nationalist phenomena and all the forms of hostile activity of Muslim nationalism, which have manifested themselves in certain municipalities in Bosnia-Hercegovina, as well as those with a pro-Ustasha and pro-Chetnik background. The presidium stressed the need for even better organized work and more effective activity of the organizations and organs of the SAWP LC.

SERBIA ASSEMBLY TOLD 5-YEAR PLAN 'UNREALISTIC'

LD171723 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Serbia Assembly session began with a joint session. Milutin Milosevic, vice president of the Serbia Assembly, submitted the introductory report on the draft resolution on protection of the environment, while Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Serbia Executive Council, submitted the introductory report on the implementation of the current 5-year plan and the plan for development next year.

Milos Milosavljevic, then addressed the delegates. In his introductory report during the joint session of the Serbia Assembly chambers, he described the present 5-year plan as unrealistic. In providing his arguments for this evaluation, he mentioned the modest annual increase of the social production amounting to a mere 0.6 percent in Serbia proper during the past 4 years. Following a revival up to May industrial production in Serbia registered a fall in June, thus reducing the overall increase during the first half of this year to just 1.7 percent. Inflation was often referred to in his introductory report with the general assessment that neither the draft of the federal nor the draft of the republican anti-inflation plan contained any new radical measures to curb it.

Milosavljevic made the claim that during the first half of this year, price parities had been further disturbed to the disadvantage of electric power. Contrary to the proposals made by the federal organs, he added, we shall work for the kind of formation of prices for this type of energy as stems from the stands of the SFRY Assembly.

Referring to the extended preparations of federal regulations on economic relations with foreign countries, planning, and the system of providing incentives for underdeveloped and other areas, Milosavljevic stressed that Serbia proceeds from the fact that joint solutions can be arrived at by patient coordination of separate interests and the common interest.

MARKOVIC OPPOSES MULTICANDIDATE PRINCIPLE

AU172008 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium has discussed current issues and tasks in preparing and conducting elections in the LC and society. The proposal that the term of office at the republican level be extended to 2 years with the possibility of reelection received full support.

In his introductory speech, Presidium member Momcilo Vicentijevic pointed out that these elections are particularly characterized by the fact that great cadre changes have to be carried out in them. Times have changed, problems and discontent at the situation in society have increased, therefore, according to Vicentijevic, it is increasingly difficult for subjective weaknesses in cadre policy to get by or be tolerated.

Taking part in the debate, Dragoslav Markovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, touched in particular upon the principle of several candidates. When people belong to the same party and accept the same program, why would they be opposing candidates to each other? Markovic believes that this principle taken from the multiparty system would only lead to factionalism in the LC.

Concluding the debate, Ivan Stambolic, president of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, pointed out that since new development plans are being prepared in all communities, criteria for cadre elections should more than before be connected with what awaits us in implementing those plans.

KOSOVO WRITERS ON NATIONALITY DISCRIMINATION

LD180331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- After a long period of hesitation, resulting from the expectation that many of our accumulated problems would find their appropriate solutions in Kosovo, and therefore also in the Writers' Society of Kosovo, our conscience compelled us to turn to our literary organization with an open letter and a sincere hope and conviction that this does not hinder our coming together and consolidation, but on the contrary, presents a step towards it. This is the beginning of an open letter that 40 writers from Kosovo of Serb, Montenegrin, and Muslim nationality have sent to the Presidium of the Writers' Society of Kosovo and on the occasion of which an extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia was held in Ljubljana yesterday.

The letter regrettably refers least of all to literary creation itself. The letter is primarily a bitter protest against discrimination, against attempts to turn the Writers' Society of Kosovo into an ethnically pure society, against manifestations of nationalism and irredentism in the province. Proof of the unenviable position of the Writers' Society of Kosovo is to be found, as it is quoted in the letter, in the months-long postponement of a discussion of the irrevocable verbal resignations of two Serb members of the society's presidium and the irregular election of the deputy president of the Writers' Society of Kosovo, in the fact that since the foundation of the society not a single writer of non-Albanian nationality who writes in Serbo-Croatian, Romany, or Turkish has ever been at the head of this organization, and also in the problems of cooperation with the Writers' Association of Serbia, and other questions.

"When the press wrote on this problem I was very upset," says Ciril Zlobec, president of the SFRY Federation of Writers, who presided over the extraordinary session.

"I was prompted to convene this session by the conviction that such questions should not be postponed and that everybody should be given a chance and have an opportunity to express their views." According to him the discussion, which lasted for more than 6 hours, was democratic and patient although it brought out difficult problems and pointed out the serious situation and unhealthy climate in the Writers' Society of Kosovo.

More than 20 participants in the discussion, among them four who signed the open letter, Petar Saric, Radoslav Zlatanovic, Srboljub Tasic, and Darinka Jevric, defended their views with every possible argument. With the aim of solving the positions in society the signatories at yesterday's session of the Presidium again demanded the resignation of the present president, Hasan Mikuli, and secretary, Mehmet Kraja, and wanted to know know why the members of the Writers' Society of Kosovo, in particular the ones of Albanian nationality, had never previously opposed such phenomena and everything that was not democratic.

The problem in the Writers' Society of Kosovo has been called a collapse or a heart failure in a part of our association, and the Writers' Society of Kosovo is about to disintegrate, said Miodrag Bulatovic, who at the session reported on the views of the Delegate Assembly of the Writers' Association of Serbia concerning the conditions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Joining the discussion, Hasan Mekuli said that regrettably the Writers' Society of Kosovo had no definite opinion on that and that the problems in the first place should be solved by the society itself, adding that "they wanted to start a discussion in August." He also pointed out that the conflict with the Writers' Association of Serbia was imagined, but that the result of cooperation between the Writers' Society of Kosovo and the Writers' Association of Serbia had recently been very low.

Srboljub Tasic, president of the Writers' Society of Kosovo, who resigned, believes that the facts in the open letter are true and based on reality in Kosovo and that the writers of both Albanian and Turkish nationalities who live there could sign the letter, as well as all others anywhere else in the SFRY. It is sad, Darinka Jevric said, that at the end of the 20th century we are witness to senseless attacks of the irredentists against elementary human dignity. And as far as respect for national parity customary in our sociopolitical practice, it does not exist in the Writers' Society of Kosovo.

Radoslav Zlatanovic also spoke on the inequality within the society. He pointed out that the tendency to ignore Serbian literature or literature written in Serbo-Croatian in Kosovo had been noticeable for a long time in the society's work. Citing a series of criticisms on the work of the society, he asked who stood behind Hasan Mekuli after the silence following criticisms and after the split in the Presidium of the Writers' Society of Kosovo?

Society member Azim Shrelji mentioned that no discussion could be held without hearing the assessment of the society itself of these problems. He said that there should also be more mutual trust.

Writers from Kosovo cannot be dictated to on how to behave. This is the opinion of Tone Partljic, president of the Society of Slovene Writers, who said that it would have been a real catastrphe if the extraordinary session had not been convened. Marija Peakic, president of the Society of Writers of Croatia; Sead Fetahagic, president of the Association of Writers of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Miro Viksanovic from Vojvodina: Adam Puslojic from Serbia; and Branko Bosnjak from Croatia also took part in the discussion. Branko Bosnjak mentioned that the roots of other nationalism in the SFRY should also be more seriously discussed.

The Presidium of the SFRY Federation of Writers adopted a conclusion that condemns all forms of undemocratic behavior and practices present in the Writers' Society of Kosovo, to which the open letter is a witness. The presidium calls upon the society to examine, as soon as possible, the situation in its organization and the complete material from the extraordinary session that will be sent to the Writers' Society of Kosovo and to all other societies and associations of writers in the country. It is said in conclusion that the Writers' Society of Kosovo, that is to say its assembly, is expected to inform the SFRY Federation of Writers' about its conclusions and activities in connection with the letter and the extraordinary session.

BOJANIC LEAVES FOR BURMA, SRI LANKA, INDIA

LD172000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today left for Burma, Sri Lanka, and India.

In the course of his visits to the three countries, Bojanic will talk with representatives of these countries' governments and economies about bilateral cooperation with our country. In Sri Lanka and India he will attend the meetings of intergovernmental mixed committees for economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation.

Milenko Bojanic will also take part in the ministerial conference of developing countries, convened to discuss the proposals for a global system of trade preferentials, in New Delhi on 25 and 26 July